

1. Berlin and Germany. Khrushchev can be expected to take the same line he followed with Governor Harriman and in his speech of 19 June on these questions. The main burden of his argument will be that continued Allied occupation of West Berlin is an anachronism 14 years after the capitulation of Nazi Germany. A German settlement cannot be delayed any longer and the Four Powers should conclude a peace treaty with both German states. He will reiterate the standard position that if the West refuses such a settlement, the USSR and its allies will sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany which will have the effect of liquidating all remaining Western rights in West Berlin.
2. Coesistence and the Communist attitude toward war: Khrushchev repeated the usual thesis in his talk with Governor Harriman that the old theory of the inevitability of war had been abandoned at the 20th Party Congress and replaced by a new line that imperialist wars can be avoided, although there is no 100% guarantee against such wars. The threat and growing strength of the Socialist camp can deter imperialist wars.
3. Revolution is not for export: Khrushchev insisted to Harriman that the decision to make a revolution in any country is up to the workers of that country.
4. Trade with the US: Khrushchev will repeat the line Mikoyan took during his US visit last winter that only American discriminatory measures against trade with the USSR stand in the way of normalizing commercial relations.
5. Disengagement in Central Europe: Khrushchev may make favorable references to various Western schemes, such as Ambassador Kennan's BBC lectures, for mutual reduction and withdrawal of foreign forces in Europe.
6. Disarmament. Khrushchev told Harriman that he would accept the President's "Open Skies" inspection plan at some undefined later stage in the disarmament process. He indicated doubt that the US really desires a nuclear test cessation agreement.
7. Non-aggression pact between NATO and the Warsaw Pact: Will repeat Khrushchev February 1957 offer of Treaty of Friendship with the United States.
8. Middle East: Khrushchev will deny any Soviet expansionist aims in this area. Told Harriman USSR has no need for Middle East oil and cotton.
9. Far East: Khrushchev probably will repeat the criticisms of American Far Eastern policy he made to Harriman, mainly that the US had disregarded its wartime pledges to turn over Formosa to China. He will reiterate USSR's readiness to back Chinese Communist claims to Formosa with military assistance, if necessary.
10. Summit Conference: Khrushchev is likely to argue strongly that a summit conference is necessary irrespective of developments at the Foreign Ministers' meeting.